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CARRANZA OFFER FOR COMMISSION ACCEPTED BY U. S.

Suggestion Is Made That
Powers Be Enlarged Be-
yond Limits Proposed.

AGREEMENT TO THIS
CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED

American Members of Joint Body
Will Be Appointed at
Early Date.

TO ASSEMBLE IN THIS COUNTRY

Acting Secretary Polk's Note Deliv-
ered to Arredondo After Ap-
proval by President.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—General Carranza was informed to-night in a note handed to his ambassador here that the Washington government is prepared to submit to a joint international commission the task of seeking a solution of the border problems. The proposal of the de facto government for a commission is accepted, however, with the suggestion that the powers of the commissioners be enlarged beyond the limits proposed in the Mexican note of July 12.

Agreement to this suggestion is expected, and it was stated officially to-night that the American members would be appointed and the commission assembled at some point in the United States at an early date.

POLK'S NOTE APPROVED
BY PRESIDENT AND CABINET
Following is the full text of Acting Secretary Polk's note, delivered to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, after it had been approved today by President Wilson and his cabinet:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 12th last, in which you transcribe a note addressed to me by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of your government, and to request that you be good enough to transmit to him the following reply:

"Mr. Secretary—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's note, transmitted by Lie Eliseo Arredondo, your government's confidential agent in Washington, informing me that Your Excellency has received instructions from the citizen first chief of the Constitutional army, charged with the executive power of the union, to propose that each of our governments name three commissioners, who shall hold conferences at some place to be mutually agreed upon and decide forthwith the question relating to the evacuation of the American forces now in Mexico and to draw up and conclude a protocol or agreement regarding the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the forces of both countries; also to determine the origin of the incursions to date, in order to fix the responsibility therefor, and definitely to state that difficulties now pending on these which may arise between the two countries on account of the same or a similar reason, all of which shall be subject to the approval of both governments.

SUGGESTS ENLARGEMENT
OF COMMISSION'S POWERS
"In reply, I have the honor to state that I have laid Your Excellency's note before the President, and have received his instructions to inform Your Excellency that the government of the United States is disposed to accept the proposal of the Mexican government in the same spirit of frank cordiality in which it is made. This government believes, and suggests, however, that the powers of the proposed commission should be enlarged, so that, if happily, a solution satisfactory to both governments of the question set forth in Your Excellency's communication may be reached, the commission may also consider such other matters, the friendly arrangement of which would tend to improve the relations of the two countries, it being understood that such recommendations as the commission may make shall not be binding upon the respective governments until formally accepted by them.

"Should this proposal be accepted by Your Excellency's government, I have the honor to state that this government will proceed immediately to appoint its commissioners and fix, after consultation with Your Excellency's government, the time and place and other details of the proposed conferences.

"Accept, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my highest consideration.

"FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State."

FORMER VILLA GENERAL
PUBLICLY EXECUTED

LAREDO, TEX., July 28.—Santiago Ramirez, a former Governor of the Mexican State of Coahuila, and later a Villa general, was publicly executed at the plaza at Saltillo, Mex., Monday afternoon, according to news reaching Nuevo Laredo to-night from an authentic source. Ramirez, it was stated, had left Mexico with the dwindling of Villa's power, and had returned recently to offer his services to General Carranza when war between the United States and Mexico seemed imminent.

Ten thousand persons, according to the report, witnessed the execution. Ramirez met death bravely, refusing to be blindfolded when stood before the firing squad.

Deaths were made by influential Mexicans at Saltillo to save Ramirez's life, a 3,000-word petition having been sent, it is said, directly to General Carranza, but the latter declined to interfere with the military authorities. Ramirez was a member of a prominent Saltillo family.

Directs Plague Fight



HEALTH COMMISSIONER EMERSON,
Who Is in Charge of Efforts to Check
Infantile Paralysis Epidemic
in New York.

TAKE ALL PRECAUTIONS TO KEEP OUT PARALYSIS

Health Officers Move Little Myra
Belle Montgomery to Iso-
lation Ward.

NEIGHBORHOOD IS INSPECTED

House-to-house Visits Being Made
and Instructions Given in Holding
Down Number of Flies and Other
Suspected Disease-Carriers.

Extraordinary precautions will be put in operation to-day by Chief Health Officer Levy to prevent the spread in Richmond of infantile paralysis, which made its appearance here on Wednesday, when little Myra Belle Montgomery, who was visiting with her mother at the home of J. S. Soyars, 312 North Thirty-second Street, was pronounced a victim of the disease.

This is the only case discovered so far, and physicians and health officers have little fear of an epidemic.

"The Health Department," said Dr. Levy yesterday, "will put an inspector on the blocks immediately surrounding this house for the special purpose of seeing that these premises are in the best possible condition. The Street-Cleaning Department will be requested to make a daily collection of garbage from these blocks."

"It is probable also that the Health Department will adopt some plan to insure the immediate detection of illness of any kind, however slight, among children in this immediate neighborhood, so that, should this case have infected any other child before the nature of the disease was recognized, any new case will be noted immediately, and such precautions taken as will prevent any further spread."

WILL MAKE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE
VISITS IN VICINITY

"The special officer who will make the house-to-house inspection will instruct the people in connection with a number of matters. Especially will they be advised as to the means of holding down insect pests."

The infected child, accompanied by her mother, her physician, Dr. Williamson, and a graduate trained nurse, was taken yesterday afternoon to the isolation pavilion in the rear of the City Home, where she will receive the best possible treatment known to medical science. Dr. Levy thinks there is little doubt of her complete recovery. Her case is a mild one.

In the meantime, every one in the house at 312 North Thirty-second Street is kept under a strict quarantine, and a policeman is on guard in front of the place. There are two families in the house, about a dozen individuals in all. Not one of these will be allowed to leave the premises. Dr. Levy thinks they will be kept under surveillance for about two weeks.

"I have little fear," said the Chief Health Officer, "of any spread of infantile paralysis from this case. Meanwhile, though, as this is the only case in the city, and an epidemic would be so serious in its consequences, we are taking extraordinary precautions."

TENDENCY TO JUMP
SUGGESTS SPREAD BY FLIES

"It has been noted in epidemics of infantile paralysis elsewhere that the disease has a tendency to jump from house to house. This strongly suggests the possibility that some insect may convey the disease from the sick to the next victim, though Dr. Simon Flexner, whose word is taken as gospel in connection with this disease, does not believe this to be the case."

In a general discussion of infantile paralysis, Dr. Levy said:

COURT'S ATTITUDE RESENTED BY BOARD

Administrators Ask Council to
Have Crutchfield Treat City
Officers With Respect.

NOW HELD UP TO RIDICULE

Also Call Attention to Over-
crowding of Courtroom in Vi-
olation of Ordinance.

Alleged discourteous treatment by Police Justice Crutchfield of officials and employees of the departments under the Administrative Board's control on numerous occasions when these appeared in the Police Court as witnesses against persons charged with violating city ordinances, caused the board yesterday to adopt the following motion:

"That the Council be requested, through His Honor the Mayor, to have the Police Justice of the city of Richmond, John J. Crutchfield, treat with proper respect the city officers under the jurisdiction of the Administrative Board when they appear in his court for the transaction of necessary and important city business."

The motion was offered by Commissioner John Hirschberg, and was adopted without debate. Shortly before this the board had adopted two motions offered by Commissioner Beck, the first asking the Mayor to inquire of Justice Crutchfield why the ordinance with reference to overcrowding in the Police Court is not enforced, and asking the Mayor, further, to have the police force assist the custodian of this building to prevent the crowding of this court every morning.

OVERCROWDING OF COURT
MENACE TO HEALTH

The second motion provided that Chief Health Officer Levy be directed to report to the board "whether, in his opinion, the crowds that daily congregate in the Police Court should be prevented, in view of the present precarious health conditions existing in the city of Richmond."

According to two members of the Administrative Board, Mr. Hirschberg and Mr. Beck, recent experiences of officials and employees of the departments under the board's direction, testifying in the Police Court, have been in a high degree unsatisfactory. Instead of receiving at the hands of the presiding justice a ready sympathy with its efforts to secure a respectful observance of the health and sanitary ordinances, the board asserts, its representatives have been in many cases received with indifference approaching contempt.

Recently the onus of the Police Court's lack of sympathy, it is charged, has been visited on the Health Department, whose officers and inspectors have acquired a dread of appearing before Justice Crutchfield in the prosecution of offenders, because of his readiness to dispose of them to ridicule. Instead of disposing promptly of ordinance violation cases and imposing fines required by law, in this manner inculcating a proper respect for the regulations, Justice Crutchfield has repeatedly postponed cases—a practice which, it is charged, is militating against the proper observance of the ordinances bearing on health and sanitation.

LEVY REPORTS POND
NEAR CRUTCHFIELD'S HOUSE

The board adopted the Hirschberg motion following an unpleasant experience between Justice Crutchfield and Chief Health Officer Levy, the details of which were not made public. The Health Officer had complained of a pool of standing water in front of Justice Crutchfield's residence, and had filed a copy of his complaint with the Justice himself. The latter called Dr. Levy into his office yesterday, and the two discussed the matter at some length.

When Dr. Levy returned to the Administrative Board after the interview he was in a high state of excitement. Justice Crutchfield's remarks with regard to the complaint against him could not be learned, but they were of such a character as to cause Dr. Levy acute personal distress. Neither Dr. Levy nor Justice Crutchfield would discuss the matter last night.

The board's adoption of the Hirschberg resolution recalled the adoption six or seven years ago by the Board of Police Commissioners of a resolution requesting Justice Crutchfield to abandon his practice of holding police officers up to ridicule, since it had a tendency to discredit the Police Department and its efforts in the eyes of the criminal elements represented in the courtroom. The resolution was offered by former Police Commissioner W. Douglas Gordon, and was unanimously adopted by the Police Board.

HOLDS CITY'S WITNESSES
TO RIDICULE BEFORE CROWD

Precisely the same complaint is now made by the Administrative Board. During the hearing of cases in which citizens are charged with infractions of the health and sanitary codes, the court, it is charged, frequently addresses remarks to the city's witnesses which hold them up to ridicule before the spectators. So acute has this condition become that Health Department inspectors have come to look upon their appearance in the Police Court as an ordeal to be dreaded.

The motions offered by Mr. Beck are directed towards reducing the crowding, which is an objectionable feature of the daily sessions of the Police Court. The courtroom is located in the basement of the City Hall, several feet below the sidewalk line, and the indiscriminate packing of spectators, white and black, into the small basement room frequently produces a stifling congestion.

British Commander



SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

CAPTAIN OF BRITISH SHIP EXECUTED BY GERMANS

Death Sentence Passed Because of
Alleged Action in Attempting to
Ram Kaiser's Submarine.

TRIED BEFORE COURT-MARTIAL

Shooting Generally Compared With
Cavell Case, and Painful Impres-
sion Is Caused at English Foreign
Office—U. S. Keenly Interested.

BERLIN, July 28 (by wireless).—Captain Charles Fryatt, of the Great Eastern Railway steamship Brussels, which vessel was captured by German destroyers last month and taken into Zebruge, has been executed by shooting, after trial before a German naval court-martial. The death sentence was passed upon Captain Fryatt because of his alleged action in attempting previously to ram a German submarine.

Testimony was presented at the court-martial to show that while Captain Fryatt did not belong to the armed forces he had attempted on March 25, 1915, to ram the German submarine U-33, near the Maas Lightship.

Captain Fryatt and the first officer and the first engineer of the Brussels, which was captured by the German destroyers, were taken to Zebruge, where they were held in custody. Captain Fryatt was charged with "brave conduct," and was mentioned in the House of Commons.

The submarine U-33, according to the official account of the trial, had signaled to the British steamer to show her flag and to stop, but Captain Fryatt did not heed, and it is alleged that he fired at the submarine with a machine gun, which escaped only by diving immediately several yards below the surface.

Captain Fryatt, the official statement says, admitted that he had followed the instructions of the British Admiralty. Sentence was confirmed and the captain was executed and shot for a "frank treason crime against armed German sea forces."

The trial was held at Bruges, Belgium, yesterday.

When captured by German torpedo-boats on June 21 Captain Fryatt was piloting the steamship Brussels, from Rotterdam to Tilbury. Several German warships dashed out of the naval base at Zebruge, and escorted the Brussels back to the Belgian harbor.

On board the Brussels was an unusually large number of Belgian women and children refugees, and she carried all British crew of forty-four men. Dutch newspapers said it was generally believed that the capture of the Brussels was brought about by a passenger who said he was an American, but who was believed to be a German. This man remained on deck throughout the voyage, and was said to have made signals with lights, with the result that the German warships steamed up and halted the vessel.

CAUSES PAINFUL IMPRESSION
AT BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, July 28.—News of the execution of Captain Fryatt, of the British steamer Brussels, caused a painful impression at the British Foreign Office. Under the instructions of Viscount Grey, the Foreign Secretary, a note was dispatched immediately to the American ambassador at Berlin, to procure complete details of the affair.

The first intimation of the trial of Captain Fryatt was called to the attention of the Foreign Office by press reports on July 18, to the effect that he was to be tried as the result of finding on him a watch containing an inscription reciting his efforts to ram a German submarine.

COLLIER SIGHTED WARSHIP IN CAPES

Commander of the Neptune Cor-
roborates Statement of Of-
ficers of the Louisiana.

REPORTS TO WASHINGTON

Later Saw Craft Moving Outward
to Sea—Incident Not to Be
Subject of Inquiry.

NORFOLK, VA., July 28.—Lieutenant-Commander Shane, of the United States collier Neptune, has forwarded an official report to Washington corroborating the statement of officers of the United States warship Louisiana that an unidentified warship was within the Virginia capes last Tuesday morning, and further declaring that he saw it moving outward to sea. Officers of the Louisiana had only reported that they saw a cruiser leave the capes. The report of Commander Shane contains the first official declaration that a warship was seen leaving.

"I am confident that I saw the same vessel that the Louisiana reported," Commander Shane said to-day. "And, while I cannot say that it was a British cruiser, I do know that it was a warship."

"I saw her leaving the capes about 3 o'clock in the morning. That was after she had exchanged signals with the Louisiana. I witnessed those signals, but I do not know what they were, as my signalmen could not read them."

"Nothing can convince me that a strange warship was not in Hampton Roads on that morning."

DECLINES TO DISCUSS
DETAILS OF REPORT

Commander Shane declined to discuss the details of his report, as he believes that information should be in the hands of the Navy Department officials before becoming public. Others, however, gave some of the details of the Neptune's reported sighting of the mystery ship as follows:

The Neptune came into the capes about four miles behind the Louisiana, instead of some 500 yards, as previously declared by men on other ships. She was just inside the capes when she first saw signaling between the Louisiana and another ship carrying man-of-war lights. After the exchange the unidentified ship passed further up the channel toward Hampton Roads.

Almost half an hour later persons aboard the Neptune next saw the mystery ship. She was heading outward, carrying the regular running lights, and in addition two white lights aft, signifying that she was a man-of-war. The Neptune signaled her, and she did not reply, but put out her white lights.

Continuing her outward journey, she passed within 200 yards of the Neptune, made toward the Cape Henry Light-house side of the capes and disappeared in the darkness.

NO POSSIBILITY OF HIS SHIP
BEING TAKEN FOR WARSHIP

Commander Shane declared to-day that there was no possibility of the Louisiana having mistaken either his ship or the Brazilian steamer Tibagy for a warship. Both of which suggestions have been made the subject of official inquiry. His ship did not signal the Louisiana, he declared, and he is positive that it was not the Tibagy, which he has seen since the incident of the mystery ship arose, which he saw signaling the Louisiana.

The day's passing without incident for the neutrality patrol outside the three-mile limit. Only the cruiser North Carolina now is remaining on guard outside at night. The torpedo-boat destroyers are spending the nights near Lynnhaven Inlet, two miles inside the capes.

PHILIPS SENDS FURTHER
REPORT ON INCIDENT

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commander Phelps, of the battleship Louisiana, sent a further report to the Navy Department to-day regarding the mysterious vessel which signaled "English cruiser" to him in lower Chesapeake Bay early last Tuesday morning.

In view of the report of the British admiral commanding the cruiser squadron off the Atlantic coast, brought to the State Department's attention by the British ambassador, denying that any of his ships had entered American territorial waters, the incident will not be the subject of inquiry or protest. Officials are mystified, however, by Commander Phelps's circumstantial account of what happened.

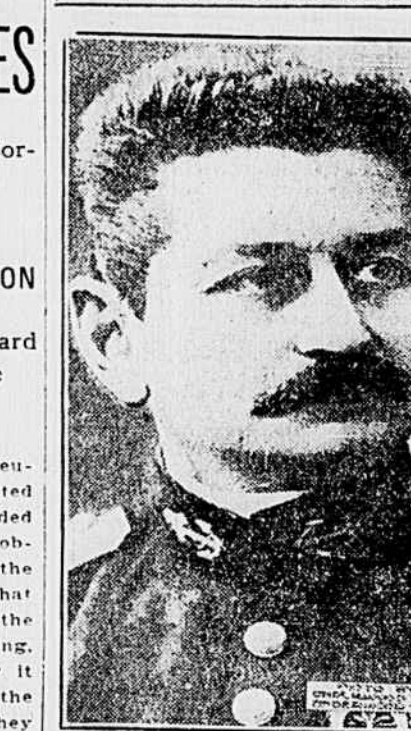
Following is Commander Phelps's supplementary report:

"About 2:45 A. M. Tuesday, July 25, the Louisiana, then under way for an anchorage in Lynnhaven Bay, being at the time to westward of the line Cape Henry Light—tail of the Horseshoe light vessel, a vessel carrying man-of-war lights, masthead light, running lights and range lights, with the boom of deck standing, lights glowing through five or six square ports, without any other illumination whatever, came up on the starboard quarter of the Louisiana, distant perhaps not more than 750 yards, heading for the channel into Hampton Roads."

"The Louisiana blinkered interrogatory to her several times and turned on man-of-war lights. Finally she answered (blinker) 'English cruiser.' She signaled very rapidly, causing the Louisiana to have her repeat more than once until we were sure of her signal."

"She disappeared in the thickness toward the channel to Hampton Roads."

"Hero of the Marne"



GENERAL MANGIN,
Who Is Directing Operations of
French Army on Verdun
Front.

GLASS TAKES DIRECT ISSUE WITH KITCHIN

Comments Sharply on Published
Statement of Democratic
House Leader.

CHECK - COLLECTION CHARGES

Denounces Old System of Extortion,
Declaring That Federal Act Seeks
to Abolish This Scandalous Method
of Financial Leechery.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 28.—Representative Carter Glass, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, to-day commented sharply on the published statement of Congressman Kitchin, the Democratic House leader, concerning exchange and check-collection charges by certain banks throughout the country. "I have no knowledge," said Mr. Glass, "of any general issued by the Postmaster-General which affects check clearances, and, hence, I will not comment on something I know nothing about, but if Congressman Kitchin intends to make a plea for the old system of extortion practiced by certain banks under the guise of check-collection charges, I take direct issue with him."

The Federal reserve act seeks to abolish that scandalous system of financial leechery, and it is amazing to find the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, who voted for the act, apparently seeking to justify an arbitrary tax on the commerce and industry of the United States which simply amounts to taking the property of American business men without compensation.

"To assert, as Mr. Kitchin is quoted as having done, that four-fifths of the State banks derive 50 per cent of their net income from check-collection charges, is to furnish a startling illustration of the necessity of putting an end to such extortion. Think of it! Thousands of banks existing for no better purpose than to discount, and to that extent to burden the checks given by the merchants, farmers and business men on deposits kept by them with these banks. The very statement of the proposition carries its own condemnation."

STOP TO THEIR EXACTIONS
WILL HURT NO COMMUNITY

"Banks that exist only to get something out of the community, which title are not banks, they are money sharks; and to put a stop to their exactions will not hurt any community. If there are 8,000 such banks, as Mr. Kitchin asserts, it may be replied that there are considerably over 8,000,000 people of the United States who do business by checks, and who should not have their deposit accounts preyed upon. It is said that 92 per cent of the business of the United States is transacted through our system of checks and drafts, rather than by use of currency. It is this great volume of business that Mr. Kitchin seems willing to have taxed by extortion through check exchange."

"It doesn't help the matter to say that banks doing this business are State banks. A tax on business is a tax on business, whether levied by a State or national bank; and, accepting Mr. Kitchin's own figures, this tax has applied with such severity as to have furnished 50 per cent of the net income of 8,000 banks! A bank which admits that 50 per cent of its net income is derived from taxing checks on the constructive interest theory has no excuse for its existence. It should be put out of business, and the quicker the better. Public sentiment has compelled an abandonment of the system in larger business communities of the country, and the Federal reserve act was intended to force it out of existence everywhere."

ORDER IS SUSPENDED
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Postmaster General Burleson to-day suspended until further notice his recent order authorizing postmasters to collect checks on banks in small communities where there are no members of the Federal reserve system. The suspension was ordered at the suggestion of the Federal Reserve Board.

The board does not consider that State banks would be seriously affected by the arrangement, and believes it would save millions of dollars annually to merchants throughout the country who now are compelled to pay exchange on checks drawn on such banks.

BRODY CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS; ALSO GAIN IN VOLHYNIA

Important Successes at Two
Points Less Than Sixty
Miles Apart.

MAKES MORE INSECURE
GERMAN HOLD ON KOVEL

British Troops North of the
Somme Occupy Whole of
Longueval.

RETAKING ALL OF DELVILLE WOOD

French Report Some Progress to
West of Thiaumont
Work.

German Airships Raid
East Coast of England

LONDON, July 28.—German airships raided the east coast of England early this morning, according to an official statement just issued. "The number of raiders," says the statement, "has not yet been established. The reports as to the raiders crossing the coast come from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Bombs were dropped, but details are lacking."

Driving forward at two points less than sixty miles apart, Russian forces have captured Brody, in Galicia, and have broken the Austro-German first patrol boats of Lutsik, in Volhynia, according to the latest official Russian communication.

The success in Volhynia, while also a menace to Lemberg, should General von Linsingen be able to withstand the Russian attacks which Petrograd reports are continuing, threatens the stronghold of Vladimir-Volynski, and makes more insecure the Austro-German hold on Kovel.

British troops north of the Somme, in France, have succeeded in occupying the whole of Longueval against a stubborn defense by the Germans. Their march toward Bapaume also has been aided by the recapture of the Deville wood.

On the front held by the French no fighting in the Somme region is reported by Paris. In the Vosges, however, the Germans have attempted to break the French line. In one attack south of Sainte Marie Pass the Germans gained a foothold in French positions, but were driven out, Paris says. A second attack was supposed to have been made. The French have made some progress to the west of Thiaumont work on the right bank of the Meuse.

In a naval battle between several German submarines and three British patrol boats off the coast of Scotland, Berlin reports the sinking of one of the British vessels. It adds that the other patrol boats are supposed to have been sunk. London says that in a raid by a German submarine on a fleet of British fishing vessels, eight of the vessels were sunk.

BRODY, RAILROAD JUNCTION
WON BY RUSSIAN FORCES

LONDON, July 28.—Brody, a great railroad junction in Galicia, fifty-eight miles northeast of Lemberg, which it was expected the Austrian troops would retain at all costs, has been captured by the Russian forces in a new and unexpected stroke administered by the Russians. The taking of this important town, it is believed, may lead to the capture of Lemberg itself. News of the fall of Brody is coincident with reports that the Somme battle is continuing successfully for British forces under Sir Douglas Haig.

The Russians, according to a report from Petrograd, also have broken the whole Austro-German front west of Lutsik. In this success they are reported to have captured two generals, 9,000 prisoners and forty-six guns.

The fall of Brody is a serious threat to Lemberg, and the rapid and successful advance of the Russian troops forces menace the whole Austro-German line of communication from the north to the south.

FOR PRESENT KOVEL YIELDS
IN IMPORTANCE TO LEMBERG

For the present Kovel yields in importance to Lemberg. The position on this portion of the Russian front seems to be that General Kaledin, having driven General von Linsingen's left wing behind the Stokhod River, has suspended his advance toward Kovel and is holding up the great Tautoff forces there, while General Sakharoff is pressing on toward Lemberg, which is defended by the forces of General Boehm-Ermolli.

Petrograd correspondents attribute the successes over the Austro-German forces almost entirely to the overwhelming superiority of the Russian artillery and Russian's apparently endless supplies of ammunition.

To-night's official report of the British War Office shows that the British are continuing their successful progress. The whole of Longueval now is in their hands, as well as the Deville wood, from which they drove the Fifth Brandenburg Division.

The final capture of Deville wood is very gratifying to the British people. It was first taken July 17, but was afterward abandoned. For many days the wood and the village of Longueval have been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the whole campaign. The possession of this wood and Longueval is expected to facilitate greatly the further progress of the Franco-British forces.

GERMAN TRENCHES CLEARED
WITH HAND GRENADES

PARIS, July 28.—Russians reconnoitering at Auberville, in the Champagne, says the French official statement issued this afternoon, penetrated